UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/046,820	01/17/2002	Takako Hirose	2002_0035A	5390

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, MINH CHAU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2145	

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/046,820	HIROSE ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		MINH-CHAU N. NGUYEN	2145

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 January 2002*.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 January 2002* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☒ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *06/06/06*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to the amendment of the applicant filed on 10/06/06.

Claims 1-20 are presented for further examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-6,8-16,18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

   unpatentable over Aldred et al. (Aldred) (US 6,209,036 B1), and further in view of

   Maddalozzo, Jr. et al. (Maddalozzo) (US 6,460,060 B1).

2. Claim 1, Aldred teaches a hypertext displaying apparatus for downloading

   hypertext data from a server device coupled to said hypertext display apparatus

   via network and displaying a content represented by the hypertext data, said

   hypertext displaying apparatus comprising:

   download means for downloading, when a link destination is designated,

   hypertext data at the designated link destination from the server device via the

   network (i.e. the browser download to the client computer 30 from the server

   computer 40 of the respective web page 10 when the user select the hyperlink

   50) (Col. 2, L. 12-26, L. 38-51; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col. 10, L. 10);

stored data storage means for storing, among the hypertext data having

been downloaded by said download means, hypertext data requested by a user

(i.e. the URL and descriptor for the downloaded web page 10 is stored in

bookmarks 20) (Col. 2, L. 12-26, L. 38-51; and Col. 4, L. 10-15; and Col. 7, L. 1-

6, L. 34-41; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col. 10, L. 10);

display means for displaying a content represented by hypertext data

stored in said stored data storage means or a content represented by hypertext

data which is newly downloaded by said download means (i.e. the web browser

displays the contents of the web page at the client system) (Col. 2, L. 12-26, L.

38-51; and Col. 4, L. 44-65; and Col. 7, L. 34-41, L. 60-65; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col.

10, L. 10);

displaying history storage means for storing a displaying history of at least

one content represented by said hypertext data newly downloaded by the

download means, wherein the displaying history is in accordance with an order in

which the at least one content is displayed by said display means (i.e. the web

browser downloads and displays the requested web page. Moreover, the web

page is stored as bookmark in the system memory of the client computer) (Col.

2, L. 12-51; and Col. 4, L.10-15; and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L. 39-65; and Col. 11, L. 5-

11); and

redisplaying order control means for controlling, in accordance with the

displaying history stored in said displaying history storage means, an order in

which contents are redisplayed by the display means (Col. 2, L. 38-51; and Col.

7, L. 39-65; and Col. 11, L. 5-11), wherein:

when a content (i.e. web page 10 in figure 1) at a link destination (i.e.

hyperlink 50 in figure 1) indicated in a source content (i.e. web page 10 on the

left server 40 in figure 1) represented by the hypertext data stored in said stored

data storage means (i.e. URL and descriptor for this specific web page 10 are

stored in local storage (memory) at client/user system) is newly displayed by said

display means (Col. 2, L. 38-51; and Col. 7, L. 39-65; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col. 10, L.

8; and Col. 11, L. 5-11), said displaying history storage means stores a

displaying history of the source content and one or more ensuing contents (i.e.

the web browser downloads and displays the requested web page 10. Then, the

web page 10 is stored as bookmark in the system memory of the client computer.

Moreover, there are many other web pages 10s (which may be on other middle

and right servers 40s) associated with the webpage 10 are stored as other

bookmarks in the memory at the client system in figure 1) (Col. 2, L. 12-51; and

Col. 4, L.10-15; and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L. 39-65; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col. 10, L. 8; and

Col. 11, L. 5-11), the displaying history being in accordance with an order in

which the source content and the one or more ensuing contents are displayed by

said display means (i.e. the web page 10 on the left server 40 (i.e. source

content) is associated with another web page 10 on the middle server 40 (i.e. a

different content) via the hyperlink 50 in figure 1. Furthermore, the other web

page 10 on the middle server 40 is displayed and downloaded by the client clicks

on a link on the web page 10 on the left server 40. According to figure 1, the

displaying of the web page 10 (the source content) and the other web page 10

(the different content) is in accordance with an order) (Col. 2, L. 12-51; and Col.

4, L.10-15; and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L. 39-65; and Col. 11, L. 5-11); and

Aldred also discloses said redisplaying order control means allows

contents to be redisplayed by said display (i.e. the web page 10 on the left server

40 is redisplayed by the user selection of such bookmark at the client system,

and the other web page 10 on the middle server 40 is redisplayed by the user

clicks on the web page 10 on the left server 40. In figure 1, the redisplaying of the

web page 10 (the source content) and the other web page 10 (the different

content) is in accordance with an order) (Col. 2, L. 12-51; and Col. 4, L.10-15;

and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L. 39-65; and Col. 11, L. 5-11).

Aldred fails to teach the display means in a sequential manner, at least

back to the source content. However, Maddalozzo, in the same field of endeavor

having closely related objectivity, discloses the display means in a sequential

manner, at least back to the source content (for example: "Individual web pages

may be accessed and displayed in successive order by utilizing the graphical

"next/previous" buttons present in the web browser window". According to this

paragraph, "displayed in successive order" is equivalent to displaying in a

sequential manner. In addition, the individual web pages, which the user

accessed, must include the source page/content. Therefore, when the user clicks

the "previous" button to access back the individual web pages, it would go back

to the source page/content for redisplaying. It is obviousness from the "previous"

operation) (Col. 1, L. 35-47; and Col. 2, L. 36-55; and Col. 7, L. 9-35).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have incorporated Maddalozzo's teachings of the

display means in a sequential manner, at least back to the source content, in the

teachings of Aldred in management of and access to information and other

material via the world wide web in an LDAP environment, for the purpose of

providing facilitate easy return and display a particular web page (i.e. source

content) at a later time without having to retrace the original steps which led to

discovery of the web page.

3. Claim 2, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed.

Maddalozzo teaches the hypertext displaying wherein:

said stored data storage means assigns an identifier to each unit of

hypertext data stored therein, the identifier being used for identifying a stored

area of the hypertext data (i.e. an identification of the web page or web page

identifier) (Col. 1, L. 65-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 5, L. 26-42); and

in the displaying history stored in said displaying history storage means,

the source content is described in the form of an identifier assigned thereto (Col.

1, L. 65-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 5, L. 26-42).

4. Claim 3, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed. Maddalozzo teaches the stored data deletion means for deleting hypertext data stored in said stored data storage means in accordance with an instruction given by the user, wherein:

for each unit of hypertext data stored, the stored data storage means stores an identifier and an acquisition source address of the hypertext data indicating an address of the hypertext data on the network (i.e. Maddalozzo teaches the history file stores the web page that includes its identifier and its URL (i.e. the URL is a unique address on the web assigned to the web page)) (Col. 1, L. 65-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 4, L. 17-31; and Col. 5, L. 26-42);

in the displaying history stored in said displaying history storage means, the source content is described in the form of an identifier assigned thereto and an acquisition source address of the hypertext data representing the source content (i.e. the browser stores the address of the web page (or URL) and its identifier in the history record) (Col. 1, L. 65-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 4, L. 17-31; and Col. 5, L. 26-42); and

Aldred teaches if the hypertext data representing a source content to be redisplayed has been deleted by said stored data deletion means, said redisplaying order control means instructs said download means to again download the hypertext data representing the source content based on the acquisition source address, so that the downloaded hypertext data is displayed by said display means (Col. 2, L. 55-61; and Col. 4, L. 10-15).

5. Claim 4, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed.

Aldred teaches identicalness determination means for determining identicalness

between the hypertext data representing a source content to be redisplayed and

the hypertext data stored in said stored data storage means (Col. 2, L. 38-51;

and Col. 4, L. 22-36; and Col. 39-65; and Col. 9, L. 41- Col. 10, L. 50). In

addition, Maddalozzo teaches the hypertext data representing a source content

to be redisplayed and the hypertext data stored in said stored data storage

means which corresponds to the identifier assigned to the hypertext data

representing the source content (Col. 1, L. 35-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 4, L. 17-Col.

5, L. 42),

Aldred teaches when said identicalness determination means denies

identicalness between the hypertext data associated with the source content,

said redisplaying order control means instructs said download means to again

download the hypertext data representing the source content based on the

acquisition source address, so that the downloaded hypertext data is displayed

by said display means (Col. 2, L. 38-51; and Col. 9, L. 41-Col. 10, L. 50).

6. Claim 5, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed.

Aldred said identicalness determination means determines identicalness

between the hypertext data associated with the source content based on the

acquisition source address (Col. 2, L. 38-51; and Col. 4, L. 22-36; and Col. 39-65; and Col. 9, L. 41- Col. 10, L. 50).

7. Claim 6, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed. Maddalozzo teaches the temporary storage means for temporarily storing hypertext data newly downloaded by said download means, and for temporarily storing, when a content at a link destination indicated in a source content represented by the hypertext data stored in said stored data storage means is newly displayed by said display means, the hypertext data representing the source content, wherein

Maddalozzo also teaches said redisplaying order control means instructs said display means to redisplay a content based on the hypertext data stored in said temporary storage (i.e. the user can revisit the web page by selecting it form the history file (i.e. temporary storage) which records the web page visited and retains it for a period time. Thus, the browser redisplays this web page based on the selected URL in the history file) means (Col. 1, L 35-56; and Col. 4, L. 17-60).

8. Claim 8, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed. Aldred teaches said temporary storage means is operative to temporarily store only a latest version of any given hypertext data (Col. 2, L. 55-61; and Col. 4, L. 10-15).

9. Claim 9, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed.

Aldred teaches the stored data deletion means for deleting hypertext data stored

in said stored data storage means in accordance with an instruction given by the

user,

wherein said stored data deletion means is operative not to delete the

hypertext data when the hypertext data has been registered in said displaying

history storage means (Col. 2, L. 55-61; and Col. 4, L. 10-15).

10. Claim 10, Aldred and Maddalozzo disclose the invention substantially as claimed.

Maddalozzo teaches said stored data storage means assigns an identifier

to each unit of hypertext data stored therein, the identifier being used for

identifying a stored area of the hypertext data (Col. 1, L. 65-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col.

5, L. 26-42);

said hypertext displaying apparatus further comprises temporary storage

means for temporarily storing a uniform resource identifier of hypertext data

newly downloaded by said download means, and for temporarily storing an

identifier and a uniform resource identifier of the hypertext data representing the

source content (Col. 1, L. 35-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 4, L. 17-31; and Col. 5, L. 26-

42); and

when displaying a content represented by the hypertext data stored in the

stored data storage means as instructed by said redisplaying order control

means, the display means reads the hypertext data from said stored data storage

means based on the identifier of the hypertext data stored in said temporary

storage means, thereby displaying the content represented by the hypertext data

(Col. 1, L. 35-Col. 2, L. 6; and Col. 4, L. 17-Col. 5, L. 42; and Col. 7, L. 9-35).

11. Claims 11-16,18-20 are corresponding program claims of apparatus claims 1-
6,8-10. Therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

12. Claims 7, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Aldred and Maddalozzo as applied to claims 1,11 above, and further in view of
Rubinstein et al. (Rubinstein) (5,913,215).

13. Claim 7, Aldred and Maddalozzo are relied upon for the disclosure set forth in the
previous rejection. Maddalozzo teaches the temporary storage (i.e. history file)
(Col. 1, L. 35-56; and Col. 4, L. 17-31). Aldred and Maddalozzo fail to teach said
temporary storage means is operative not to store the same hypertext data in a
redundant manner. However, Rubinstein, in the same field of endeavor having
closely related objectivity, teaches said temporary storage means is operative not
to store the same hypertext data in a redundant manner (Col. 3, L. 1-15; and Col.
15, L. 50-65).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have incorporated Rubinstein's teachings of said

temporary storage means is operative not to store the same hypertext data in a

redundant manner, with Maddalozzo's teaching of method and system for

searching web browser history, in the teachings of Aldred in management of and

acess to information and other material via the world wide web in an LDAP

environment, for the purpose of providing facilitate easy return to a particular web

page, which its redundant is filtered, at a later time without having to retrace the

original steps which led to discovery of the web page.

14. Claim 17 is corresponding program claim of apparatus claim 7. Therefore, it is

rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/06/06 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

15. (A) In response to applicant's note that the Examiner has considered to

acknowledge the Applicant's Claim of Priority and the receipt of the certified copy

of the foreign priority document.

16. (B) In response to applicant's note that the Examiner has considered the seven

references listed on the June 6, 2006 form PTO-1449.

17. (C) The inventions of Aldred and Maddalozzo fail to disclose or suggest features

"when a content at a link destination indicated in a source content represented by

the hypertext data stored in the stored data storage means is newly displayed by

said display means, said displaying history storage means stores a displaying

history of the source content and one or more ensuing contents, the displaying

history is in accordance with an order in which the source content and the one or

more ensuing contents are displayed by said display means; and said

redisplaying order control means allows contents to be redisplayed by the display

means in a sequential manner, at least back to the source content".

As to point (C), the Aldred patent discloses when a content (*i.e. web page

10 in figure 1*) at a link destination (*i.e. hyperlink 50 in figure 1*) indicated in a

source content (*i.e. web page 10 on the left server 40 in figure 1*) represented by

the hypertext data stored in said stored data storage means (*i.e. URL and

descriptor for this specific web page 10 are stored in local storage (memory) at

client/user system*) is newly displayed by said display means (Col. 2, L. 38-51;

and Col. 7, L. 39-65; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col. 10, L. 8; and Col. 11, L. 5-11), said

displaying history storage means stores a displaying history of the source content

and one or more ensuing contents (*i.e. the web browser downloads and displays

the requested web page 10. Then, the web page 10 is stored as bookmark in the

system memory of the client computer. Moreover, there are many other web

pages 10s (which may be on other middle and right servers 40s) associated with

the webpage 10 are stored as other bookmarks in the memory at the client

system in figure 1*) (Col. 2, L. 12-51; and Col. 4, L.10-15; and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L.

39-65; and Col. 9, L. 65-Col. 10, L. 8; and Col. 11, L. 5-11), the displaying history

being in accordance with an order in which the source content and the one or

more ensuing contents are displayed by said display means (*i.e. the web page

10 on the left server 40 (i.e. source content) is associated with another web page

10 on the middle server 40 (i.e. a different content) via the hyperlink 50 in figure

1. Furthermore, the other web page 10 on the middle server 40 is displayed and

downloaded by the client clicks on a link on the web page 10 on the left server

40. According to figure 1, the displaying of the web page 10 (the source content)

and the other web page 10 (the different content) is in accordance with an order)

(Col. 2, L. 12-51; and Col. 4, L.10-15; and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L. 39-65; and Col. 11, L.

5-11); and

Aldred also discloses said redisplaying order control means allows

contents to be redisplayed by said display (*i.e. the web page 10 on the left server*

40 is redisplayed by the user selection of such bookmark at the client system,

and the other web page 10 on the middle server 40 is redisplayed by the user

clicks on the web page 10 on the left server 40. In *figure 1, the redisplaying of the*

web page 10 (the source content) and the other web page 10 (the different

content) is in accordance with an order) (Col. 2, L. 12-51; and Col. 4, L.10-15;

and Col. 7, L. 1-6, L. 39-65; and Col. 11, L. 5-11).

Even though Aldred fails to teach the display means in a sequential

manner, at least back to the source content. However, Maddalozzo, in the same

field of endeavor having closely related objectivity, discloses the display means

in a sequential manner, at least back to the source content (for example:

"Individual web pages may be accessed and displayed in successive order by

utilizing the graphical "next/previous" buttons present in the web browser

window". According to this paragraph, "displayed in successive order" is
equivalent to displaying in a sequential manner. In addition, the individual web
pages, which the user accessed, must include the source page/content.
Therefore, when the user clicks the "previous" button to access back the
individual web pages, it would go back to the source page/content for
redisplaying. It is obviousness from the "previous" operation) (Col. 1, L. 35-47;
and Col. 2, L. 36-55; and Col. 7, L. 9-35).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the rejection presented in this Office action.
Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is
reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE
MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any
extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of
the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later
than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to MINH-CHAU N. NGUYEN whose telephone number is
(571)272-4242. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00am
- 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, JASON D. CARDONE can be reached on (571) 272-6159. The fax phone
number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-
273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the
Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for
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system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Examiner: Minh-Chau Nguyen
Art Unit: 2145

JASON CARDONE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER